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WASHINGTONJANUARY 30, 1881.

The Army and Nary edition contains a comthe Service.

Orders should in all cases be sent direct to this * flice, as we allow no agents' commissions. Subscriptions in all cases by post office money order, registered letter, or check on New York or this

TO CORRESPONDENTS Rejected communications cannot be returned. an evidence of good faith, all communications, no SUNDAY HERALD, must be accompanied by the

THE New York Sun denounces the Supreme Court for deciding that the income tax is constitutional, and calls upon the Democratic party to array itself against the taxafion of incomes. In this brother Dana is utterly wrong and un-Democratic. The millionaire aristocracy-the Goulds and Vanderbilts-can only be reached and made to bear a part of their share of the just burdens of Government through an income tax. A really Democratic party must revise a system of taxation which now bears wholly upon consumers of taxed articles, in other words upon the masses of the people, irrespective of their ability to pay, and must find a means of reaching the all-devouring capitalist. That means is the income tax. The man or journal that opposes such a tax is on the side of the aristocracy.

MR. HALLETT KILBOURN will be remembered as the man who defended the rights of the citizen against the arbitrary power of imprisonment claimed by both houses of Congress. The Constitution gives the citizen the right of protection against unreasonable searches and against deprivation of his liberty without due process of law, yet Congress has exercised the right to make any inquisition it chose into private business, to compel witnesses to answer any questions, and to compel the production of all private books and papers and the exposure of business secrets, and to punish any refusal to couply with these despotic demands by indefinite imprisonment. In carrying his case up to the Supreme Court and securing a judicial definition of his rights and of the limitations of the power of legislative bodies to operce and punish witnesses Mr. Kilbourn has rendered an important public service.

ONE bad feature which may be expected to flow from the unguarded state of our streets and the facility afforded for crimes, is that every man, and woman too, for that matter, drunk on duty, had his sentence of dismissal will be tempted to carry fire-arms, as in a perfectly wild region. When the police are too few in number and widely scattered to protect us, we must protect ourselves. If Mr. Ramsdell, for instance, had been armed with a pistol from the abounding arsenal of our neighbors on the other side of us, he could have signaled for help after his accident in a way much more effective than the use of his gentle and unboisterous voice. It is easy to of one year's suspension. In December the deplore this necessity, but not so easy to first year of the term was closed by the virsuggest a remedy until Congress shall be tual free pardon, after a few months' suspenpleased to increase the police force. Even good citizens would rather break the law against carrying concealed deadly weapons than run the risk of being murdered or having ladies under their charge insulted with

THE Legislature of Nebraska has made a great mistake in sending a new man to re. Mr. Hayes is so sweetly anxious about, by replace Hon. Algernon S. Paddock in the Sen. | taining in it cashiered and disgraced officers. ate. Congress is of all places the one where In January, 1878, Lieutenant Charles T. the knowledge gained by lengthened service Witherill, Nineteeth Infantry, was sentenced is of most value. New members take the to be dismissed for misappropriating Gov ernment property, and for conduct that canleast important places on the committees. where all the real work of legislation is done, and especially where those matters in which for one year on half pay. In February each of the different constituencies has a Captain John B. Nixon, Twenty-fourth Inspecial interest cas be gained or lost. Mr. fantry, who withheld extra pay belonging Paddock at the close of his six years' service to his men and put spies on a brother officer, leaves the Senate with the respect of his was relieved from dismissal, and three colleagues, and is recognized by those famil. | months' suspension ridiculously substituted. iar with its inner workings as a man of supe. Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Blunt, Corps rior abilities ripened by study and experi- of Engineers, suspended about the same ence. His unblemished private character time for two years, got off with one year by and well-known business ability will without the exercise of Executive clemency. It may doubt enable him to acquire the fortune in be recalled that in August the fellow Maxprivate which he could not expect in public | well, foisted upon the Army in return for life, so that his State and country will be his guardian care over the timorous Mr. the chief losers by his retirement from the Hayes on Inauguration day, was sent to the

THE week has been signalized by a gross instance of the personal favoritism which saps the esprit de corps of the Army in the nomination of Major David G. Swaim to be Judge Advocate General over the heads of six seniors, each of them brevetted for gallantry during the war, and distinguished in the Bureau of Military Justice for their eminent capacity and legal attainments. Major Swaim is a deserving officer, but those will be very partial friends who will claim that no less than nine violations of his solemn be very partial friends who will claim that he is superior in ability and desert to Majors liebor. Winthout Curis or Goodfellow. Lieber, Winthrop, Curtis, or Goodfellow. But, as if the elevation for no perceivable reason except personal favor of a junior over his seniors in rank were not enough, this promotion is tainted by circumstances which ought to have made it impossible. We understand that "it was made on the direct "personal solicitation of General Garfield. on whose house Major Swaim holds a consid-"erable mortgage." If this is an earnest of what we are to expect under the coming administration, we can only hope that instead of leaving the Service in a state of irreparable demoralization, it will turn the attention of all concerned toward the necessity of getting our Army out of the reach of such influences by giving it an autonomous organiza

Mn. Nasr has joined the outside of Har per's Weekly to the inside in the demand for civil service reform, by a cartoon representing the typical political bummer sprawling his half pay for three years, had the rest of his dirty boots over an official desk and his sentence remitted December 4. arguing that the American citizen is equal to any kind of work, and we must not build J. G. Gates, sentenced to dismissal for drunkup "an office-holding aristocracy." The enness, but let off with a mild reprimand best of this is, that the artist attacks his own February 10, and in May Lieutenaut Alexparty, whose organ in this city continues to ander Wishart, so drunk that he was hauled vent just exactly the arguments he so well seventeen miles while on the march with his satirizes. "We propose," said this sheet command, escaped with the inevitable year of the other day, "that the functions of civil half pay. Congress is partly responsible service reform, which have so long engaged for that distinguished ornament to the ser-" attention, may be put aside until political vice, Captain George A. Armes, Tenth Cavreform, as it applies to Democrats holding alry, but the President also took a hand at office in a Republican administration, has him in May by relieving him from dismissal "some consideration." "Functions of civil when convicted of gross cruelty to the sick "service reform" is not very clear, but the men of his command, causing the death of rest of the sentiment means glaringly enough one and imperiling the lives of several. As that politics, not fitness, must determine the an exceptional case, he got one year's sustenure of office, and teaches the Democrats to pension with half pay. Captain E. G. organization, and all the other chapters, for make a clean sweep from high to low when Fechet, Eighth Cavalry, similarly escaped any further explanation of this pregnant re they in turn come into power. It is a poor dismissal for drunkenness in June, and this mark. The section of the act of June 21, rule that won't work both ways, but it is a o'er true tale may conclude with those shin. 1870, providing for giving probate jurisdicpoorer rule that, working both ways, works ing lights, William E. Creary, major and tion to the supreme court has been unac only to the demoralization of the public paymaster, (appointed last year from civil countably omitted, giving rise to the cavil service and the beggary of deserving men in life,) and Lieutenant Wallace Tear, Twenty. that it is repealed, and we have properly no

In November, 1877, Mr. Hayes caused to blushes: In November, 1877, Mr. Hayes caused to be issued a general order, bearing number 104, denouncing the violations of the thirtyeighth article of war, viz: "Any officer who "is found drunk on his guard, party, or other "duty, shall be dismissed from the service."

This order was generally regarded in the service was generally regarded in the carriage and accompany said prestitutes, and did ride carriage and accompany said prestitutes, and did ride carriage and accompany said prestitutes, and did ride.

from what follows. The first case found is

as March 16, 1877. He was convicted of

drunkenness on duty, aggravated by con-

duct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman

disabelience of orders, and refusal to observe

his arrest, in all, a violation of four article

of war: the sentence was dismissal from

the service, but the President commuted i

exactly similar action in the case of Lieuten-

two years' suspension. In September Lieu-

tenant Bernard Reilly, Jr., Fifth Cavalry

for lying drunk by the roadside, got

off by Executive clemency with one year's

suspension, (remitted at the end of six

months,) and Lieutenant Bishop, mentioned

above, was restored to duty. In October, just

before issuing the Pecksniffian order referred

to at the outset, Mr. Hayes retained in the

service by his authority Captain John A.

Parker, who had a drunken quarrel at cards,

and Captain Charles J. Dickey, Twenty-

second Infantry, drunk at the head of his

battalion. On the very day that the order

was issued Lieutenant Edward D. Wheeler,

commuted to three months' suspension on the

limits without even loss of pay, and on the

next day Captain Howard E. Stansbury, who

solemn pledge in doing so, escaped with

eighteen months' suspension on half pay. One

week afterward Lieutenant Lewis Warring-

ton, Fourth Cavalry, twice drunk, was re-

lieved from the penalty of dismissal in favor

regions, and Captain A. C. Wildrich, Third

Turning now to other and more serious of

not well be detailed; he was only suspended

pay several times over; it may not be so

could not very well restore Maxwell to his

lieutenancy, did pardon him out after only

eight months' imprisonment. In November

Captain James S. Casey, Fifth Infantry, a

gallant offender against both the general

The catalogue for 1879 is long and even

Infantry, repeatedly drunk, escaped all pun-

ishment, and by order of the President, Feb

ruary 8, was released from arrest. Captain

Thomas French, Seventh Cavalry, same

26 to one year on half pay. Captain P. L.

sentenced to be reduced in rank and forfeit

cruelty and blackguardism, was let off in May

Hasson, Fourteenth Infantry, striking a one-

17; Lieutenant R.D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry,

twice drunk on duty, was let off with the

usual year November 29; and Surgeon H

T. King, sentenced ten months before to lose

Last year opened with the case of Lieutenan

Artillery, drunk at New York.

had not only got drunk, but broken a

carriage and accompany said prestitutes, and did ride with them in said carriage in the streets of Tucson, A. T. All this on or about January 25, 1880. light of a reproach as well as a menace, exploiting as it did a low form of vice, or 'orime' as the order called it, as if it were Subsequently the Major, though but lately or were becoming alarmingly prevalent in a civilian and even then not among the acthe Army, and needed new and stronger tive combatants of the Army, did most measures of repression than usual. How heroically black the eye of the City Marshal, ever, the tone of the edict was overlooked as and conducted himself so gloriously in comoming from the temperance fanaticism reignbating the minions of the law that they could ing in and about the White House, and plete gazette of all news and orders relating to Army officers asked nothing more than that him home in an ambulance. the order should be enforced in good faith

only overpower him by main force and send First Licut, Wallace Tear, Twenty-fifty United so as to rid them of the unworthy members who had given cause for imputation on the the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and travel sobriety and fidelity of all. Subsequent deing in a sleeping or with other officers, their wive and children, did become drunk, and was by lady of the party found in a helpless drunken convelopments have caused the record of the Administration on this question to be scrudition, or nearly so, or in a drunken sleep, in the apartment in said sleeping car set apart for the exclu-sive use of ladies. This on or about July 29, 1850. tinized, with what credit to the consistency and sincerity of its head may be judged

The result in both cases may be guessed The sentence of dismissal for each "is miti that of Lieutenant Hall S. Bishop, as early gated to suspension from rank, with a forfeiture of one half of his pay, for the period of one year. R. B. Hayes.

The summing up is that during his term the virtuous and indignant Mr. Hayes, author of General Order No. 104, has had be fore him sixty convictions of courts-martial us in saying that it will be delusive to wait for gross offenses, most of them involving for their adoption as a remedy for the evils to suspension for one year with pay at \$50 extreme cases of drunkenness on duty, has complained of, even if they could be speedily per month. In the same month Captain M. only confirmed nineteen and so mitigated forty-L. Ogden, Eighteenth Infantry, dismissed one that the offenders remain in the service for being drunk on parade, had his sentence Contaminate their associates and bring recommuted at the White House to suspension proach on an honorable body. In some of for two years, with pay at \$75. After this these cases there were favorable recommendabrilliant opening it is not surprising to find ions, but there can be no such pretense in he case of Creary, who was retained, as he ant James H. Lane in April. In July a much was appointed, by political influence, and in more notable instance occurred: Captain all cases of drunkenness Mr. Haves had bound John B. Engle, Fifteenth Infantry, was conhimself in the most public and authentic victed of drunkenness after giving a pledge manner to use no leniency. It is against the against it. In two similar cases just previoperation of such causes as this that the ously the President had actually approved Army is expected to maintain its high standsentences of dismissal with a flourish in ard of character and honor, and purify itself general orders about "the high reputation, from the unworthy and base. Can anything the Army has always held for honor and more destructive to discipline, good order, 'dignity.' Yet he now proceeded promptly to contradict his own eloquence, which had and morale be conceived than this mawkish setting aside of punishments and dismissals just about reached the frontier, by his usual which is combined, it must be remembered action of commuting to suspension for one with constant infusion of material like Max year, with pay at \$50 per month. In the well or Creary from civil life, and persistent same month Lieutenant William J. Reed. ignoring of all regularity and regard for merit sentenced to dismissal for a most aggravated case of inebriety, was let off with

n promotions and retirements?

THE UNREVISED STATUTES. There is still time, though brief, for Con gress to pass a resolution providing for a second edition of the "Revised Statutes re 'lating to the District of Columbia,' similar to that of the "Revised Statutes of the "United States." It might be prepared during the recess and be ready for publica tion in December. The work of Mr. Boutwell on the larger volume, however his plan o securing the job to himself as he was on the eve of leaving the Senate may be criticised, was undoubtedly useful. It could scarcely have failed to be so. Legislation goes on so fast in this new country that the work of 1873 must inevitably seem antiquated as early as 1878 unless altered to conform to the changes in important laws, even supposing the first attempt at codification to have been perfect, which it was far from being in the case of the Revised Statutes. Both the reasous here suggested concur with increased force in the case of the local acts of Congress embodied in that unwieldy tome which incongruously includes "Post Roads" and 'Public Treaties' along with them. It is now eight years since the compilation, instead of five as in the other case, and in the sion, of Captain Joseph Bush, Twenty-second mean time some of the most important Infantry, drunk on duty in the mining changes in organization and administration ever made in the District have taken effect. The so-called "Territorial" form of government has been swept away with all its works fenses, it will be found that the same policy and pomps, which take up so much room in has been pursued of polluting the service the edition of 1873, and a new form of goverument has required a great body of varied provisions now scattered through the interminable pages of the Statutes at Large. In adjective" law, or that of procedure, the changes are searcely less momentous. Among the instances that readily occur to mind are the provisions for allowing persons accused of crime to testify in their own behalf, for causing deeds to take effect against creditors and subsequent purchasers only from the time they are filed for record, for selling the land of tenants in common where it cannot be otherwise partitioned, for the exemption from debt of two months' salary when less than \$100 a month, for giving a certificate of taxes due which constitutes a bar against further collections, for legitimating the children of colored people in certain cases, for adding a new justice to the bench and increasing the amount necessary to give the Penitentiary for two years for selling his

right of appeal, and numerous other enactments which it is impossible to state in brief readily recalled that Mr. H., though he without anticipating the work of the re-But this is not all. The edition now issued under the great seal of the United States is a production of which the Government has no reason to feel proud. By its concluding section and by solemn proclamation this order condemning drunkenness and the amorphous mass repeals all statutes any special order against violating pledges of part of which is included in the revision, and sobriety, had been sentenced to dismissal for proudly takes their place as the authentic will of the legislature and "legal evidence of the laws and treaties therein contained in all the courts of the United States and of the several States and Territories." To tedious. Captain Walter Clifford, Seventh show what the Department of State has accordingly certified it is only necessary to advert to one or two examples that have been pointed out to us. H this volume had not come out so long after the other one we offense, had his sentence commuted March should say that the commissioners had pursued in regard to it the plan indicated by Lee, Tenth Cavalry, caning a brother officer, Burns, when he says of nature: "Her 'prentice hand she tried on man, and then she \$50 a month for ten months, got off with a 'made the lasses, O!" But probably these forfeit of \$50 for one month. Lieutenant indicia are those of haste and comparative in-William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, guilty of difference rather than in experience. In the way of grammar, Congress is made to say with a year's suspension; Lieutenant Patrick in section 937 that the court may appoint guardians " to any infant orphan entitled or armed man, had his sentence remitted July have right or claim to any property," etc.,result reached by leaving out " who may be," or equivalent words coming before entitled" in the original statute. A little further down the court is empowered to 'domisa'' a guardian from office, where the meaning is clear enough, but the inaccuracy dreadful in an important law. One can imagine a sharp practitioner arguing that there is no such word as "dimiss" in the English language. In section 931 the register of wills is empowered to charge twelve and one-half cents for "every additional word" in a guardian's certificate, a terrible price until we remember that " ward" is probably intended. A little further back in the same chapter we find the same official required to give bond " seasonably to record the decrees and orders of the justice of the

supreme court holding the special term

'for orphans' court business," but we shall

hunt in vain through the chapter on cour

fifth Infantry. The grave formality of the probate jurisdiction in the District. Fur-

HYPOCRISY AND DEMORALIZATION official record in both cases shall save our thormore, an act of June 24, 1812, very rea sonably provided that executors and administrators from any of the States or Territories should be allowed to sue here upon produc-tion of their letters properly certified. The revision omits this, though it is very full on the cognate subject of "guardians and com-'mittees'' appointed elsewhere, and it thus puts all executors and administrators suing here to the often useless trouble and expense of taking out additional letters within the District. These are mere chance observations on a few pages. The probabilities of course are that a close search would reveal similar ones throughout.

> Enough has been said to indicate why the people of the District have reason to complain of the present manner of promulgating the laws, in itself one of the most sacred duties of the legislature. The expense of setting the matter right would be trifling; and the benefits not only to the governed but to members of Congress themselves, in future legislation, would be incalculable. Persons who ask to see the laws of this jurisdiction have to be told that they are found only in old Maryland books which are out of print, in a Congressional revision which is obsolete, and in statutes at large where they are inaccessible. Lawyers thrive on this obscurity and confusion of their art, but every one else suffers. We are aware that ; civil, as well as a municipal code, are now pending before Congress, but experience with four or five similar efforts in the past justifies passed. They do not pretend to cover the whole ground, and would need a criminal code and possibly a digest of public laws to omplete them. A new edition of the 'Revised Statutes' would be speedy, effective, and cheap, even if it went no further than Mr. Boutwell's, and merely indicated corrections without venturing to make then outricht. It should be understood finally that this proposed edition is to be printed separate and free from the voluminous "Post Roads and Public Treaties," which now add to its bulk uselessly so far as District purposes are concerned, and which are gen erally cut off and thrown away, the purchaser going to the expense of having the part he really wants bound afresh for convenient handling. These observations are by no means new, but they are timely and important, and they require not merely assent, but action on the part of those con

THE HOLOCAUST OF CLERKS. The fact that the only sufferers by a de ailment of an Erie train last week were the postal clerks in the mail car and an express agent who shared their danger, and that all them met a dreadful death, must provoke earnest inquiry in regard to such affairs. Several times within a few years has it happened that an accident comparatively slight n itself has found its only victim in these leserving employés of the Government, who have suffered the tortures of martyrs at the stake. If it be true that the railway companies cause them to be fastened into tinder box cars, laden of course with inflammable matter, heated by common coal stoves and lighted by kerosene lamps, it is certainly a disgrace to civilization and humanity. No official concerned can be held entirely guiltless of these deaths, considering what warn ing has been given by repeated disasters Under present arrangements it really seem

their precious charge.

when they find out that he has taken the

place of their "Beaconsfield and Bartle

"Frere" in the Transvaal-have nothing but

words of praise for the achievement of Rus-

sia's half-guerilla chief, one Skobeleff, who

has captured with great slaughter a city of

able war solely of conquest, plunder, and ex-

termination, bringing with her not civiliza-

tion and liberty, but the sword, the knout,

and the degrading worship of the Tsar.

from the scene of action last week, the

until the last Russian had returned to the

trenches; the second, that after the city had

fallen great numbers of its chivalric defend-

nouncing a massacre. On which side, in-

vaders or the oppressed, does the prepon-

editors view English and Russian events,

respectively, in so far as it is not attribu-

table to sheer ignorance, must arise from the

absurd superstition which still lingers on

that we ought to be better friends with

England has an empire here yet, which she

may some day give us for nothing if our re-

ONE of the most singular in the farrage of

arguments against civil service reform is the

plea that insecurity of tenure is necessary

o keep the office-holder in a proper state of

humility and subjection to the great public

which has to deal with him, and prevent

him lording it over them too much. But

which is more likely to be insolent, the re-

tainer of a powerful political chief who

knows he has no one to please but his master.

or a man appointed solely on merit who has

and relying on "inflocenz" to keep them

Col. Ochiltree's Game. A letter written abroad from New York that Col. Ochiltree, who occupies the position of ate 'tooker' to fire

lations continue friendly.

These "Gleanings" amount almost to that every clerk in a mail car takes his life in his hands in stepping on board for his perilous journey. The slightest shock to the train, which may scarcely disturb the other passengers, and which, as in the Erie horror, may lave the angle of the street of his professor's lecture, and now gives it to the gives or encumbering the pages with citation of au-thorities, and also, it must be observed, without enstoker ahead of him scatheless, is almost certain to bring the demon of fire upon him, cumbering the volume with an index, which even the lightest work deserves. It is full of anecdotes, say-ings and bits of observation, is very readable, and remorseless and unescapable. Human ingenuity has found a way to avert such exeven useful in giving at least a conversational knowlessive risks as this wherever it was seriously desired to do so, and perhaps the consideration that valuable mail matter is onsideration that valuable mail matter is is a specimen brick from the chapter on Spanish liable to be burned up at the same time with its unfortunate custodians, may avail to save

painters:

Las Vargas was addicted to secret austerities, and hair shirts and scourges were found in his chamber. He had some wit, however. A brother painter once asked his opinion of a very poor picture of Jesus on the Cross. ''Methinks,'' answered Vargas, ''he is saying, Father, forgive them; they know not what they do?'' the lives of the latter if only incidentally to THE American papers that are fiercest in denunciation of Sir George Colley-or will be,

LITERARY NOTES.

MOTHERHOOD. A PORM. Boston: Lee & Shep-ard, publishers. For sale by Messrs, Morrison. The author appeals to her readers in a brief preface "to respect the incognito of a poem which was written as an expression not of individual, but of universal experience." The work consists of eighteen short odes or epodes, ejaculatory rather than descriptive, on the successive phases of a mother's experience, from the earliest stirrings of life to the death of the first born and the coming of a second to the unfortunate Tekke-Turcomans, (or Toor-komans) yet the the Toorkomans are, far reminder of Adelaide Proctor, and if the praise more than the the Boers can ever pretend to be, defending their own country and their rights, while Russia is waging an unjustifiable war solely of conquest, plunder, and any lift were written by the rubble conductor of the rubble conductor is issued as handsomely as if it were written by the rubble conductor.

nagine its forming a graceful and appropriate gift An old scandal is going to be revived in Paris. The Revue des Deux Mondes of the 1st of January published the first intallment of the corre-There were two suggestive dispatches nce of George Sand. These letters date from the author's earliest youth; they were addressed to her mother, the first being dated in 1815, when the writer was only eleven years old. If the rest of the first being that the besieged had loyally observed a truce for burying the dead, waiting orrespondence resembles these productions, which and welcome addition to modern French literature at ers were "pursued and cut down," which we take to be the cautious official way of anotto be the cautious official way of anotto be the case. Mr. Maurice Sand, her son, who publishes this correspondence, announces that all of Alfred de Musset's letters to his mother will be pubderance of humanity and nobility seem to be? The disparity with which American this basket of soiled family linen before the world, and that a magazine of the standing of the Revue des Deux Mondes should open its pages for this purpose, is matter of regret. A German writer, Mr. Paul Liudan published, some five years ago, an exhaustive biography of Alfred de Musset, and devoted a long chapter to the relationship between De Musset and George Sand. The biographer affirmed that all the semi-Asiatic, altogether despotic Russia, facts relating to this chapter were communicated to than with our own kinsfolk, from whom we derive our laws, our liberties, and our language. How baseless this is may be illustrated from the nearest example: Russia has already sold us at an exorbitant price all her holdings on this continnent; the poet acted in this safar in a weak and contemptive forms of the properties of the properties of the poet acted in this safar in a weak and contemptive forms. ble way, is unfortunately known to every one. But why again disturb the memory of the dead? Why not think only of the good they have done, which will live in their works as long as the Freuch language

R. Hamersly & Co., 1510 Chestnut street, Philadel-phia,] has among its contents "The Return of the 'Resolute' to the Queen of England," by Commodore C. H. Wells; "The Organization and Employ-ment of the German Artillery, II," by Brevet Maj. J. P. Sanger; "The Sun's Republive Force," by Licut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. A.; "A Question of Quarters, " 'Naval Food and Ciothing," by Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, and "Army Rems from Europe," by Lieut. A. W. Greeley, U. S. A. The "Editorial Notes" of this

issue are full and interesting. or a man appointed solely on merit who has no way to rise but efficiency and the giving of satisfaction in his duties? We think the "insolence of office," in this country at any rate, is exaggerated, and about equaled by the insolence displayed towards those in office; but certainly, if insolence is to be looked for, it is from partisan heelers inducted into places for which they are unfit ducted into places for which they are unfit there is a man appointed solely on merit with Mr. Murray and the Longmans, are to be the American publishers of the Quarterly set to be the American publishers of the Quarterly will be the same as the English edition—that is to say, it will be printed from the same plates, and will be imported in sheets; and it will have one advantage over the old reprints, in that it will be published simultaneously, or nearly so, with the English edition, at the rate of our leading monthiles, \$4. The January number of both will soon be ready. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston,

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week

"Sister Augustine: An Old Catholic." They will
also publish in the Leisure Hour Series "Pictures
from ireland." by Terrence McGrath, a timely contribution to the literature of the Irish question. It is
said to be written in a very entertaining style, and
that each chapter is as entertaining as a ctory.

The demand for Mr. Charles T. Murray's
The demand for Mr. Charles T. Murray's
The demand for Washington I.Ite," is so Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week "Sub Rosa: A Novel of Washington Life, steady that the publishers have brought out a edition, at the popular price of fifty cents.

Peterson & Brothers have issued Gustave

The Missing Step Upon the Stair. Tun recent trials in this District of James

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

dicate that it is dangerous to weigh down young n with a surplus of long names early in life.

As THE New York Herold lately put it

with caustic frony, we see no objection to the ap-pointment of some more justices from Ohio, or eve the appointment of the whole Supreme Court from that State, should the exigency of Ohio politics re

quire it. Or, as another paper remarked on a diffe

The worthy citizen of Washington, who

is just straggling under his monstrons winter gas bills, increased by the company whether he in-creases his consumption or not, now has his whole

year's water rent to pay, that twin brother of bar-

tarism. Increased as the rates have been to meet expenses not properly chargeable upon the yearly bonsumer, they are still collected in one installment

at the time of year when the poor are least able to meet them. There is also a palpable injustice it the monthly tenant, who if he moves in the first of January is obliged to pay the water rent for the whole

year, though he may more out in February. The only reason given for not making two installments as with the regular taxes is the convenience of the clerks and the levelly Registrar. This supplies a strong reason

Some of the Lessens organs are now prov

ing that there is no such thing as the Monroe Doc-trine. This is all right, but they don't begin far

enough back. The weight of opinion is now leaning to the belief that there never was any Mr. Monroe, ex-cept Mr. Seaton Monroe, and that the fabulous posses-

sion of that name in the past was a myth of the Sun and

herefore the regard paid to that power by combin

Europe is highly ridiculous. Strong reasons could be adduced for this latter belief from the testimony of

adduced for this latter benef from the testimony of alleged "Americans" traveling abroad, and who have never heard of the fictitions concern thus called ever exerting the slightest influence for good or in beyond its own borders, possessing any commerce or effective Navy, protecting its citizens, or exercising

any other of the attributes usually ascribed to a soy

as the Doctrine, dependent on this vague and shadowy republic hidden in the Atlantic waves, is unworthy so much as the notice of the Count de Lesseps, who is

Tun difficulties in the way of making the

The scheme of reapportionment reported from

ereignty really existent. Of course any such figu

for abolishing the whole bus

For the Sunday Herald. Again when silence in the house was deep, Upon my bed my form reclining, The long, dark shadows o'er my heart did W. Stone and John S. M. Johnson for murder in-Fantastic shapes around it twining.

I listen'd for a step upon the stair That once had thrilled me with its lights And sought once more a form surpassing fair To gild my chamber with its brightness. My hungry soul cried out in bitter pain, The darkness around me too unbroken

And eye and ear were constant to their strain h some sign, of her a toker And then I knelt, with sad and heaving breast To God, who hears the faintest whisp

Who watches o'er the mountain sparrow's nest And called to him, whose wisdom does not erf,

That once again to me be given
The sound of her deep step upon my ear
Ere heart and soul from each be riven. But all was vain: no gentle sound of feet Like snow-flakes on the forest falling: No rustle of the dress my ear did greet Not voice that answered to my calling.

No thrill of loy did calles the soul to bound, As was its wont, to give her greetling; But mournful silence closed my spirit round Unbroken, save my heart's low beating.

And still I'm watching by the winding stair, And wistful through the darkness peering: But still no form of light and love is there To give the soul its long-sought cheering. And note the almond bloom is on my head, And soon I'll reach that solemn ocean Beyond whose silent waves God's blessed dead Shall feel no more earth's sad commotion.

And there, on his eternal, peaceful hills, 'Mid quiet vales, where pleasures quiver, I'll find her, if my loving Saviour wills, And lead her by Life's tree and river. WASHINGTON CITY, January, 1881.

COULISSE CHAT. Bernhardt was acting in St. Louis last week

So! Daly's Nautchy girls are not even nice. They prove to be four little mulattoes, with big lands, and as awkward as demented cows. Rose Eytinge will probably play the prin-ipal part in the version of "Le Fils de Coralle," to be produced in the Union Square Theatre. reappointment of Representatives and the principles that should govern it are thus succincily set forth by Lawrence Barrett has been acting in a round of characters last week at Boston, where he is a favor-te, and his audiences have been very large.

Miss Eva Mills has just received an offer The scheme of reapportionment reported from the House committee is in form an amendment of that substitted by Mr. Cox. In fact, it is to be feared that it is by no means an amendment. Mr. Cox's bill increased the number of Representatives by eight. The committee first proposed an additional increase of ten and the bill now before the House proposes a further increase of eight, making the whole number of Representatives 319. These twenty-six additional members will cost the country not far from \$300,000 yearly, and certainly nobody imagines that the House or the country will get that amount of good out of them. This, however, is a small matter. Increase is to be deprecated, as the World pointed out the other day in discussing Mr. Cox's bill, because when you once admit an increase it is difficult and inheed impossible to set limits to it with fairness. The committee admits the principles by providing for twenty-sit nicer hembers. When its report comes up some member from a State which an apportohium of 319 members will leave with a large unrepresented remainder will arge that inrom the Aboott Opera Company, and will proba ing with them during their next visit to this city. Before Bernhardt's arrival, Clara Morri

ould be got for a \$1,000 a week. Now she demand 300 a performance. There's a wife worth having

It is in the air that Mr. Barry Sulliva-

A wag remarks that cocottes in Paris usually marry Poles, generally counts. Actrosces is England and America usually marry sticks, generally no-accounts. Indianapolis is supposed to be the worst blace of its size for opera in America. The Boston deads opened in the Pirates there to fifty people, and closed the next night for the lack of patronage. Signor Salvini's engagements in this coun try will end on April 23 or thereabout. He will probably fill another engagement in Roston before this departure for Europe. He has expressed a willingness to play Othello to Mr. Lawrence Harrett's Lugo, and Lugomar to Miss Marty Anderson's Parthenia, if these performances can be arranged at a fit time hereafter. performances can be arranged at a fit time hereafter.

The New York Evening Post says: "There is every prospect that the forthcoming engagement of Salvini will be much more prosperous financially than his former one. The advance sale of seats has been unexpectedly large, and it really looks as if the public had awakened to a seuse of his surpassing powers. He will give four performances of 'The Gladiator' next week, including one matinee performance. There appears to be some little doubt about his performing Macbeth, but it is to be hoped that there will be an opportunity of seeing what would certainly be a most imposing representation."

a large unrepresented remainder will urge that injustice has been done his State, that to meet
this injustice will only require one more member, and
that the number ought to be increased to 320. If the
House accedes to this, another member from the
State next most deeply aggrieved will make an increase to 321-and so on. It will be very hard for the
committee to show that the line ought to be drawn at
310 rather than at 320 or 321, and a moderate amount
of log-rolling on the part of member. If States with
large remainders will be likely to swell the number
much beyond the largest of these figures. Moreover,
there will be no legically conclusive answer to their
demands. Every member of the House will admit
that that body is already so large as to be unwieldly,
and t-at although an addition of eight members, as
Mr. Cos proposes, or even of twenty-six, as the committee proposes, might not add very appreciably to
this unwieldiness, any addition at all is objectionable, and that a reduction on the contrary would
tend to the better despatch of the public business.
Absolute arithmetical fairness to every State is out of
the question, and the House will simply Increase its
difficulties by every concession it makes to appease
even a plausible complaint. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the present number, since a smaller number
is not to be hoped for, may be fixed as the outside
number of the House for the next ten years. Olive Logan writes: "The next theatri

Olive Logan writes: "The next theatrical craze is going to be the old comedy companies. The ball has been set in motion by Joe Jefferson, who is doing immensely in the "The Rivals," supported by Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop. Ever since Jefferson made his hit with Hip he has been trying, to make the public think that his Rob Acres was something they wanted to see as much as they did Hip. For years they declined. But he has gained his point at last. Surrounded by an excellent special continuous, Jefferson's Bob Acres is drawing great crowds everywhers, and now all the imitators are saying, "Let's give the old comodies." Lady Helen Fancit Martin as she is now Lady Helen Faucit Martin, as she is now called, contributes to the current number of Black-toood a paper on "Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters," giving her idea of how they should be represented. She must have long had decided opinions on the subject, since she is, as is well known, the former popular actress, Helen Faucit. The dauphter of an actress of considerable repute, she was destined from childhood for the stage, and made her formal debut in London when she was 20, and achieved a success before a crowded and brilliant audience at Covent Gorden. The observate was Julia. In the 'Hunchback,' and she rendered it as attractive by her graces of person and manner as by her unquestioned Lady Helen Faucit Martin, as she is now Covent Garden. The character was Julia, in the 'Hunchback,' and she rendered it as attractive by her graces of person and manier as by her unquestioned dramatic talent. She was at once accepted as a leading actress, and presently became prominent in the Shakespearean revivals of Macready at Covent. Garden and Druty Lane. She has won renown as Reatrice, Constance, Innogén, Juliet, Portia, Rosalind, and Lady Macbeth, and many Englishmen contlines to make her personations the standard of histronic excellence. She was the original representative of Bulwer's heroines in the 'Lady of Lyons,' the 'Sea Captain,' 'Money,' 'Richellen,' and the 'Duchess de la Vallière,' and in Robert Browning's 'Stafford,' 'Blot on the Scutcheon,' and 'Colombe's Birthday,' She has appeared also in the principal feminine parts in Marston's 'Patrician's Daughter,' the 'Heart and the World,' and 'Marie de Meranie.' In the role of Antigone, in Theodore Martin's adaptation of 'King René's Daughter' from the Danish of Henrik Harts, she gained extraordinary applause, and made likewise such an impression upon the heart of the adapter as to lead him subsequently to offer her his hand. Married in 1891, when she was 35, she retired from the stage, the has not been able, however, to keep entirely off the boards, to which she is yet strongly attached, though now 64 years old. She has appeared since at intervals, and some fitteen years ago played a limited engagement at Druty Lane. Her husband, who has long been prominent in London as a solicitor and literary man, was created by Queen Victoria a Companion of the Bath in 1875, as an evidence of her appreciation of his 'Life of the Prince Consort,' 'the first volume of which had been published sothe months previous. Lady Martin has no little social influence, and is much esteemed for fine tact, winning manners, and excellent conversational powers. One of her favorite topics is the theatre, at which she is a regular and enhusiastic attendant. She is said to have witnessed all of Edwin Booth's portrayals,

DIED. HEALY.—On the 27th day of January, 1881, Rosalte A., wife of Col. H. G. Healy and daughter of the late len. William Hickey. Funeral at 30 clock Sunday afternoon, January 30, from St. Aloysius Church.
DAVIS.—January 27, Louisa, wife of Capt. W. H. Davis, and daughter of Edward and Suganal Raynor, in the twenty-ninth year of her age. Fineral from her late residence, 603 Fixth street southwest, to-day, at 2 P. M.

TEFFLE — January 29, Mrs. H. N. Steele, widow STEELE, —January 29, Mrs. H. N. Steele, widow f the late H. N. Steele, aged seventy-four years, 'uneral from Memorial Church, II street northeast, fonday afternon at 2:30 o'clock.

Andertakers. HENRY LEE'S SONS, UNDERTAKERS.

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offices, 498 Maryland avenue southwest and
msylvania avenue southeast.
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Special Aotices.

JANUARY 27, 1881 EATON & KING. The copartnership heretofore existing between J. Alice Eaton and Mařtha A. King erpires this day by limitation. All debts to be paid to Mrs. King.

N. B.—ALICE EATON respectfully inforum her friends and customers that in a few days she will resume business with a selected stock of FINE MILLI-NERY, and will notify them of the location of her new stand.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN. IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.
The Chiefs and Members of Osage Tribe No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men, will most in their wigwam on THIS (SUNDAY) 307H SUN, CORN MOON—GO, S. D. 300—at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the finieral of late Bro. Thomas R. Callahan, Members of Sister Tribes are fraternally invited to participate.

By order of the Tribe.

JAME E. DEMENT, C. of Records.

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1880. TO WATER TAKERS You are hereby notified that WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1881 will be due on the 1st of January, and if not paid within THIETY DAYS from that da the law authorizes the water to be cut off and the

penalty of \$2 to be added to the bill. wanten-you to know that
we sell a First-class Tallor-made Second-hand
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